



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 296.

## THEIR MANIFESTO.

The Silver Convention issues a Lengthy Declaration.

## A VOLUMINOUS CALAMITY WAIL

In Which it is Set Forth that Demonetization of Silver

## BRINGS RUIN AND DIRE DISASTER

And That Only a Return to "the Money of the Fathers" Will Save the Country from Being Overwhelmed with Financial and Industrial Destruction—The Panacea for all Woes is Silver—Bimetallism Demanded—The Collapse of Silver in the Ratio of 16 to 1 the Only Solution—The "Gold Conspiracy" of the Bankers Denounced—Solemn Protest Against a Mepal of the Sherman Law.

Chicago, August 2.—The delegates to the national bi-metallic convention were a little late in assembling this morning, the evening session of last night having been prolonged to so late an hour that a quorum was not present at 9:30 this forenoon. General good humor prevailed over the prospect that the financial troubles that had been embarrassing the finance committee would be satisfactorily adjusted. When the convention yesterday found the First M. E. church inadequate to its needs, and it was imperative that a larger hall be secured, the proprietor of the Central Music Hall exacted a rental of \$400 for the use of the hall for two days. There were a great many protests against this charge, but the committee was in a quandary and time was pressing, and the terms were reluctantly agreed to.

This morning several wealthy delegates from Colorado and other wealthy states came to the rescue of the local committee, and in a few minutes sufficient money was raised to give a satisfactory guarantee that the credit of the financial committee would be upheld and all the obligations of the convention promptly discharged. The agent of the building who had posted himself at the door early this morning and refused to open the door until ex-Senator Hill, ex-Congressman Symes and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, had personally guaranteed the rental money, retired with a profusion of apologies for his hasty action.

## THE OPENING SESSION.

When President Thurman called the convention to order Mr. J. S. Dougherty, of Texas, made the following motion:

"That a committee of one member from each state be appointed to devise a plan and provide ways and means for impressing upon Congress and the people of the United States the impending peril that is now threatening the ruin of our material interests and of which we have only had a foretaste of the dire results which are sure to follow the establishment and continuance of gold as the exclusive measure of value in this country, and that the committee report to this convention this plan for appropriate action."

After some discussion it was referred to the committee on resolutions. Ex-United States Senator Hill addressed the convention on the silver question for nearly an hour. His arguments were chiefly based on statistics tending to show that the adoption of a gold or single standard in any country had invariably been followed by dread and positive depression.

## HILL'S VIEWS.

In his address ex-Senator Hill said: "It is not western Europe which is the master of the situation, but the United States. We have had a bi-metallic currency since the first settlement of America by the trans-Atlantic races. All our traditions are bi-metallic. In the constitution of our present form of national government now more than a century old bi-metallicism is immovably imbedded. The judgment of the country is undoubtedly in favor of continuing in the old way. In all events we will by maintaining in our double standard law make to mankind a standing offer to continue in the old way by keeping our mints always open to all comers for the coinage of gold at the ratio to silver of 1 to 16.

"But if Western Europe perseveres in measures which raise the value of gold to such a height that it flows away from the United States because we cannot retain it in monetary use without intolerable sacrifice, and if silver becomes at last our sole metallic money it is this country which will be carried to a pitch of prosperity that transcends all past, and it is Western Europe which will be plunged into an abyss of ruin.

"It is not conceivable that sagacious men who control its public affairs will push the gold conspiracy to any such extremity. But when they become convinced that we mean to use the power of protecting our own interests which the situation gives us, they will in all probability recoil from a contest which can have no other issue for them but a fatal one. If they do not recoil from it, they will only give another illustration of the wisdom of the saying of the ancients, 'Whom God would destroy He first made mad.'" (Great applause.)

Ex-United States Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions which were referred to the committee on resolutions.

United States Senator Allen, of Nebraska, provoked much enthusiasm in a brief but stirring speech in which he pledged the People's party to the cause of silver.

"I do not come here to talk politics," he said, "but I want to say that so far as the People's party is represented in the United States senate it will not be found wanting. [Applause.] We may not understand the parliamentary maneuvering as well as some, but I tell you that we will be in sight of the fox all the time. [Great laughter.] Our party is pledged now and all the time for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1." [Cheers.]

Hon. C. S. Thomas, the prominent

Colorado attorney, followed in a twenty minute address.

After Mr. Thomas' speech the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock. On reassembling speeches were made by several delegates, including Gov. Waite, of Colorado.

## CLEVELAND ARRAIGNED.

Ex-Congressman Rice Pierce, of Tennessee, the lieutenant of Chairman Bland in the last Congress, was received with great enthusiasm and proceeded to make a speech which was the sensation of the day in its arraignment of President Cleveland. In the course of his address he said: "I say to-day, as a Democrat, that Grover Cleveland, the man from the east, who claims to-day to represent the Democratic party, does not represent it, but misrepresents its position upon this question. [Applause.] Do you know why Cleveland was nominated? [A voice—"Six hundred thousand dollars"—laughter.]

"Our people all through the south thought Grover Cleveland was the man to protect them against the force bill. We also believed that he was an honest man and would not attempt to go against the interest or will of his party upon any question. The leaders were mistaken, as Grover Cleveland's action to-day shows." [Applause and hisses.]

A Georgia friend of ex-Congressman Tom Watson—How does Crisp stand? [Applause.]

"Charles F. Crisp," answered Mr. Pierce, "has stood for twelve long years by the people on every vote in Congress; in support of the free coinage of silver, and I cannot believe that he will play the Judas and betray the men who made him speaker." [Applause, followed by hisses from the Populists.]

"How about Carlisle?" yelled a delegate.

"If Carlisle favors the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act," replied Pierce, "he has gone back on his record and on all the people whom he has represented in Congress for years." [Cheers, followed by hisses.]

Governor Waite in his speech denounced Wall street, the money power, and Cleveland and Harrison. His concluding sentence was:

"If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation of our rights by strong hands, as in other lands, we will meet that issue if it forced upon us. For it is better, infinitely better, rather than that our liberties should be destroyed by tyranny that is oppressing mankind all over the world, that we should wade through seas of blood—yea, blood to the horse's bridle. [Tremendous applause.]

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the committee on resolutions submitted was as follows:

"WHEREAS, Bi-metallicism is as ancient as human history, for certainly more than three thousand years, gold and silver came down through the ages hand in hand their relation to each other having varied but a few points in all that vast period of time.

"WHEREAS, The two metals are named together, indissolubly united in the constitution of the United States as the money basis of this country, placed there by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and subsequently endorsed and defended by Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln; and

"WHEREAS, Silver, one of these ancient metals, was in the year 1873, without any previous demand by any political party and by any part of the people, or even by any newspapers, and without public discussion whatever, stricken down from the place it had occupied since the days of Abraham and the Pharaohs, under circumstances of such secrecy that Allan G. Thurman, James Beck, William M. Stewart, Daniel W. Voorhees, James G. Blaine, then speaker of the house, James A. Garfield, William D. Kelley and others present and voting for the bill, as senators and representatives, subsequently repudiated and publicly declared that they did not know until long afterward that so grave and great a change had been made in the financial system founded by the fathers of the republic; and

"WHEREAS, The debates in Congress show that the passage of the measure was in part ascribed by the friends of the bill to one Ernest Seyd, a London banker, who, it is claimed, was sent over to Washington by moneyed classes of the old world to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means; and

"WHEREAS, The purpose of this attack upon one of the two ancient precious metals of the world was, by striking down one half of the money supply, to wit: silver to double the purchasing power of the remainder, gold by making it the equivalent of everything produced or produced by the labor of man, thus reducing the price of all commodities, arresting enterprise, impoverishing the toiler and degrading mankind; and

"WHEREAS, We stand in the midst of unparalleled distresses, in the shadow of impending calamities which are beyond estimate; the ruling industry of the people who inhabit one-third of the area of this republic has been stricken down, property values destroyed and workmen compelled to fly as from pestilence.

## THE MANIFESTO.

After quoting Daniel Webster, James G. Blaine, J. G. Carlisle, John Sherman, and others at length in support of the principle of bi-metallicism, the preamble concludes and the resolutions proceed as follows:

"Therefore in view of all these facts, we declare,

"1. That there must be no compromise of this question. All legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the soundness of the nation; and which continued for over eighty years without complaint from any part of our people. Every hour's delay in undoing the corrupt work of Ernest Seyd and our foreign enemies is an insult to the dignity of American people, a crushing burden on their prosperity, and an attempt to place us again under the yoke from which George Washington and his compatriots rescued us.

"We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the opinion or policies of any foreign government, and assert the power of this nation to stand on its own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

"Two.—We assert that the only remedy for pure metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on the equal terms at the old ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold. Whenever silver bullion can

be exchanged at the mints of the United States for legal tender silver dollars worth one hundred cents each, that moment 412½ grains of standard silver will be worth one hundred cents; and as commerce equalizes the prices of all commodities throughout the world whenever 412½ grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States they will be worth that sum everywhere else, and cannot be bought for less. While it would be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion, it is sufficient for us to know that a similar case would be immediately made in the prices of every kind of property except gold and credits in the civilized world. It would be shallow selfishness that would deny property to the mining industries at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people. The legislation to demonetize silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold at the cost of the prosperity of mankind. Wheat and all other agricultural products have ridden side by side with silver.

"Third.—That while the 'Sherman act' of July 14, 1890, was a device of the enemy to prevent the restoration of free coinage, and is greatly objectionable because it continues the practical exclusion of silver from the mints and reduces it from a money metal to a commercial commodity, nevertheless its repeal, without the restoration of free coinage, would stop the expansion of our currency required by our growth in population and business, still further the distance between the two precious metals, thus making the return to bi-metallicism more difficult; greatly increase the purchasing power of gold, still further breaking down the price of the products of the farmer, laborer, mechanic, and the tradesman, and plunge still further all commerce, business and industry into such depths of wretchedness as to endanger peace, the preservation of free institutions and the very maintenance of civilization, we therefore, in the name of the republic and of humanity, protest against the repeal of the said act of July 14, 1890, except by an act restoring free bi-metallic coinage, as existed prior to 1873. We suggest that the maintenance of bi-metallicism by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 will increase our commerce with all the silver using countries of the world, containing two-thirds of the world, without decreasing our commerce with this nation, which buys our raw material, and will compel the adoption of bi-metallicism by the nations of Europe.

"Fourth.—We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are not due to the so-called Sherman act of 1890, and in proof thereof we call attention to the fact that the same evil conditions now prevail over all the gold standard world. We are convinced that bad as is the state of affairs in this country it would have still been worse, but for the Sherman act, by which the nation has obtained to some extent an expanding circulation, to meet the demands of a continent in process of colonization and the business exigencies of the most energetic and industrious race that has ever dwelt on earth, and we insist upon the existing law without evasion so long as it is upon the statute books, and upon the purchase of the full amount of silver each month that it provides for, to the end that the monthly addition to the circulating medium the law requires shall be maintained.

"Fifth.—That we would call the attention of the people to the fact that in the midst of all the troubles of the time, the value of the national bond and the national legal tender money, whether made of gold, silver or paper, has not fallen a particle. The distrust is not of the government or its money, but of the banks, which have, we believe, precipitated the present panic on the country in an ill advised effort to control the action of Congress on the silver question and the issue of bonds. We invite the bankers to attend to legitimate business and permit the rest of the people to have their full share in the control of the government. It must not be forgotten that while boards of trade, chambers of commerce, bankers or money dealers are worthy and valuable men in their places, the republic can more safely depend upon the great mass of its peaceful toilers and producers; and that this 'business man's age' is rapidly exterminating the business men of this country.

"The time has come when the politics of the nation should revert as far as possible to the simple and pure condition out of which the republic arose. We suggest for the consideration of our fellow citizens that refusal of the opponents of bi-metallicism to propose any substitute for the present law, or to elaborate any plan for the future, indicates either an ignorance of our financial needs or an unwillingness to take the public into their confidence; and we denounce the attempt to unconditionally repeal the Sherman law as an attempt to secure gold monometallism in flagrant violation of the last national platform of all political parties."

After several speeches and some exhortations of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, the convention adjourned sine die.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A Democratic caucus of the house of representatives has been called for Saturday at 3 p. m.

The story that Archbishop Corrigan is to be punished for his alleged rebellion is indignantly denied by Bishop Keen, of Washington.

Base ball yesterday: Boston 4, Philadelphia 7. Baltimore 8, Washington 7. Chicago 17, Cleveland 6. New York 4, Brooklyn 3. No game at St. Louis.

William Sulzbacher and Henry Gitterman, composing the firm of Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wade, importers of woolsens in New York, made an assignment without preference to Martin H. Lehman.

For the first time since April 20, 1893, when the gold reserve fell below the \$100,000,000 mark, the reserve has been made intact. The gold in the treasury yesterday, exclusive of that held as a basis for gold certificates, amounted to \$100,791,870.

The circulation statement issued by the treasury department shows that the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation August 1 was \$1,011,099,117, an increase during the month of July of \$17,237,008.

## Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 2.—Arrived—Trave, New York.

GENOA, August 2.—Arrived—Fulda, New York.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Arrived—Norwegian, Glasgow.

## A VERY WILD MARKET

On the Chicago Board of Trade Follows Tuesday's Panic,

## AND SEVERAL MORE SUSPENSIONS

Are Added to Those of Cudaby and Others—The Egglestons Were Carrying Lard and Pork for Cudaby and Had to Succumb to the Inevitable. A Flurry in Wheat—September Wheat Touches 61—Eggleston One of the Figures in the Big Harper Corner of Six Years Ago.

CHICAGO, August 2.—In the first transactions on board of trade this morning wheat touched as high as 61c for September, a bulge of 2½c.

Notwithstanding the show of confidence, the trade was expecting further failures to-day, and the expectation was soon fulfilled. One very prominent carrier was widely known to be behind in his margins, virtually broken last night. This was the firm of D. Eggleston & Son and Company. They were carrying lard and pork for the bankrupt Cudaby-Wright clique.

The Egglestons were not the first to go under to-day, however. Messrs. G. Parker & Co., a well known commission firm, started the procession, ordering all trades closed. Parker & Co.'s announcement added that firm, which while forced to the wall is even on the market. Following Parker came news of the suspension of Thomas Greig, a fairly prominent trader, and after him was the celebrated Eggleston.

All three failures had been more or less talked of beforehand and occasioned little surprise though causing the drop that occurred after the three firms. It was a wild market at the opening and sales for a few minutes covered a range of 1½ for September wheat, prices varying widely in different parts of the crowd though all sales were at least 1½ above yesterday's final figures.

The announcement of the failure of Parker & Co. and Greig was almost unnoticeable so far as an effect on the market was concerned. There was a decidedly different aspect to affairs when the trades of Eggleston were publicly ordered closed as they were known to be carrying a large quantity of cash wheat. Their suspension created a panic feeling for a few minutes, during which the price dropped to 58½.

At this point it was discovered that there was no wheat to be sold out for the suspended firm, P. D. Armour & Co., having, it was said, assured their holdings of spot wheat. That left no trades to be closed for them except the wheat they had sold short against the cash stuff. That being the case the market quickly recovered to 61c, and when it became apparent that no more failures were imminent the boom commenced in earnest. With export clearances aggregating one million bushels and gold being imported in large amounts the timidity of buyers rapidly disappeared, and in the final half hour the demand was fast and furious.

C. E. Eggleston, or "Sandy," as he is almost universally known, was one of the leading figures in the Kershaw failure that resulted from the collapse of the Harper corner six years ago. On that occasion he lost \$864,000 in cash trying to save a \$25,000 special partnership interest in the Kershaw concern. He had some money left, however, a wife worth \$1,500,000 and a \$250,000 son. He went into that line of business on a very extensive scale, and is supposed to have made back nearly all he lost through Kershaw and Harper.

Eggleston himself refuses to make any statement of his affairs for publication, but it is generally believed by those in touch with him that he has put about \$500,000 back into the game and that D. Eggleston & Co. may be in the gap for \$500,000, spread out all over the floor.

Parker & Co. had nearly \$500,000 in cash in the business and the house was regarded as one of the soundest on the board of trade.

Thomas Greig is a Scotchman and well thought of, but has never had any great trade. He was long of pork at high figures.

The liabilities of the Cudaby-Fairbanks-Wright combination as represented by closed out trades on 'change to-day is estimated at \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 over and above their margin deposits.

## BEARS PANIC STRUCKEN

On the New York Stock Exchange—The Pork Collapse Welcomes News.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The revolution of feeling as expressed on to-day's stock market was of exceptional violence. The advances in prices were as extreme as were the declines on the gloomiest days of last month. Wild excitement prevailed in the exchange in the last hour. The shorts that remained uncovered were unable to procure stocks and bid over each other without reaching offers. In all parts of the room it appeared that the short interest was being cornered, and in the last half hour the bears were verily panic stricken.

Regarding the Chicago produce failures there was an almost universal feeling down town that a great load had been lifted off the markets. The cheerfulness and even congratulation with which the collapse was discussed on the produce exchange was an especially noticeable feature.

The loan committee of the clearing house issued \$800,000 certificates to-day.

## FOSTER'S FAILURE.

He Courts Investigation of the Charge That He Did Not Act Honorably.

FORTSMIA, O., August 2.—The statement of Mr. Gormley, assignee for Hon. Charles Foster and Foster & Co. shows that Mr. Foster had overdrawn his personal account to the amount of \$136,000. On being asked for a statement Mr. Foster admitted the overdraft of his account, which he accounts for in the fact of large investments in Fortoria.

"He admits that he has suffered loss in other directions. The statement of his personal affairs will show that he has now more than \$100,000 of his own securities pledged for the endorsements of the bank. He courts any investigation

tion that can be made and assures his friends that nothing can be developed inconsistent with the character for integrity he has always borne.

## THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

Record of a Day's Suspensions and Failures in the Country.

DENVER, August 2.—The Denver Safe Deposit and Trust Company assigned last evening; assets \$400,000, liabilities \$100,000. Eastern creditors caused the assignment by pushing the concern.

CLEVELAND, O., August 2.—A special from Elyria, O., says: The Lorain Manufacturing Company filed a deed of assignment to A. S. J. Newberry, of Cleveland, in the probate court yesterday. Estimated liabilities are \$105,000; assets \$192,500. This company had the largest brass works in the country and employed about 600 men.

MASILLON, O., August 2.—Russell & Co.'s agricultural and implement works, employing 800 men, will close for an indefinite period about August 15, on account of the uncertainty of the business future.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., August 2.—The local plant of the Valley Falls Company, engaged in the manufacture of colored cotton dress goods, and running 340 looms, with 135 hands and a weekly pay roll of \$1,000, shut down yesterday for an indefinite period, owing to lack of market for the goods. The same company's mills at Valley Falls, running 1,500 looms and employing 600 hands, also shut down.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Adam Smith Company, wholesale liquor dealers, assigned. Assets \$150,000; liabilities \$125,000.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The North American Provision Company made an assignment in the county court to Julius Schwabacher. While roughly estimating its assets at \$500,000, more than \$75,000 of this amount is owed by John Cudaby, who yielded to the crisis of Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 2.—Two big attachment suits were filed in the circuit court this afternoon against John Cudaby, the Chicago speculator. Nelson, Morris & Co. secured an attachment for \$20,472.50, and the Louisville Packing Company secured one for \$217,234.00.

ELLWOOD, IND., August 2.—Word reached here this evening that the tin plate factory at Atlanta, Indiana, south-east of this city, had gone into the hands of a receiver.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 2.—The mill situation has reached the strangest condition ever known in the history of the local cotton industry. This morning several treasurers of mills received notices from their banks that there was difficulty in paying checks in currency. The effect of this action will be widespread and may call for a total suspension of operations on the part of the mills.

## Gold For Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 2.—The Press to-day says:

"An effort is being made in this city to import \$1,000,000 of gold direct to this city from Europe.

"Now York will not be consulted in the matter, nor will that city have anything to do with the operation."

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is All Right Financially—Nearly Out of Debt—The Columbian Express Award, Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The council of administration and national commission, realizing that the fair is half over, have become convinced that heroic measures must be adopted in order to induce the people to come in crowds large enough to make the great enterprise a financial success. The council of administration is making every effort to stop the leaks, and the national commission is through committees striving to correct objectionable practices and create new attractions for visitors.

In regard to the financial condition of the exposition President Higinbotham has given out the following statement:

"When the fair opened there was a great floating indebtedness. Since May 1 we have been compelled to construct several buildings. Now when we can say with the best half of the exposition season before us that we are out of debt we are doing well. It may be that we still owe a little more than we have the money to pay, but the over liability is of little consequence. Inside of five days we will have all the funds necessary to pay every debt we owe. The assertion that \$1,000,000 will not put us even is entirely false. We owe no such amount—nothing like it."

The department of agriculture to-day announced the decision in the Columbian cheese test. This test was one of the most complete, the most carefully conducted and most thorough that has ever been made. The Jerseys, Guernsey and Short Horns competed, each with twenty-five cows. The results are as follows: Milk in fifteen days by Jersey, 13,296 pounds; Guernsey 10,983 pounds; Short Horns 12,186 pounds. Cheese made in fifteen days—Jersey 1,451 pounds; Guernsey 1,130 pounds; Short Horn 1,077 pounds.

Value of cheese—Jersey, \$193 98; Guernsey, \$135 92; Short Horn, \$140 14.

Value of whey—Jersey, \$9 26; Guernsey, \$7 73; Short Horn, \$8 67.

Increase in live weight—Jersey, \$14 72; Guernsey, \$27 00; Short Horn, \$31 01.

Total value—Jersey, \$217 98; Guernsey, \$164 65; Short Horn, \$180 72.

Deduct cost of feed—Jersey, \$98 14; Guernsey, \$76 25; Short Horn, \$99 36.

Net profit—Jersey \$119 82; Guernsey \$88 30; Short Horn \$81 36.

The award for the best bred cow was given to the Jersey. Out of seventy-five cows, Ida Merigold, owned by O. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., received the first prize; Mary Malden, owned by O. and C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo., second; Jersey Lilly Martin, owned by M. C. Campbell, of Spring Hill, Tennessee, third.

## OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The Convention to Meet in Cincinnati Next Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, O., August 2.—One week from to-day the state Democratic convention meets here to nominate a governor and other state officers and to formulate a platform.

Judge Samuel F. Hunt and John F. Follett, of this city, are among the men named as candidates. Other candidates are mentioned and boomed. Among the candidates are the Hon. Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, and the Hon. Larry T. Neal, of Chillicothe.

## MR. BLOUNT'S NAME

On a Case Presented by Royalists to the Sugar King.

## IT CAUSES QUITE A COMMOTION

And Raises Much Indignation—The Evident Intention to Convey the Impression that Minister Blount's Sympathies are With the Deposed Hawaiian Queen—An Apology Demanded by the Provisional Government and Declined When Made.

HONOLULU, July 26, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—Minister Blount's equanimity was seriously disturbed by an incident which occurred just before the steamer Australia left port. A proarranged scheme of presenting a cane to Claus Spreckels was carried out. It was inscribed with a list of names, headed by those of Liliuokalani and James H. Blount, and at the time of the presentation the royalists took occasion to assert that Minister Blount allowed the use of his name to show his appreciation of Spreckels and the ex-queen's cause.

When Minister Blount heard of this he denounced the matter in an excited manner as an outrage, and sent to the provisional government calling their attention to it. Charles Creighton, who made the presentation speech, was called upon for an apology for the use of Minister Blount's name on the cane.

This afternoon Creighton left his reply at the foreign office. It contained an attempted explanation of the use of Mr. Blount's name and expressed the regret of the four royalists participating that offense had been given.

The matter was considered in cabinet meeting and it was resolved to decline to accept the apology offered. Creighton's letter was returned to him this evening, and the government will decide on further action after consulting Mr. Blount.

A petition has been filed to declare Samuel Parker, ex-minister of the late queen, bankrupt. Unsecured claims reach \$50,000. Total claims against the estate amount to \$238,000. Parker spent \$900,000 during the past nine years of the monarchy as royal favorite and will be left without a cent.

## HELD FOR CONTEMPT.

World's Fair Officers Heavily Fined for Disobeying the Sunday Opening Order.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Judge Stein, of the superior court, this morning decided that the World's Fair directors and officers who had been directly responsible for closing the exposition gates Sunday, July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition, and were consequently guilty of contempt. He ordered that Directors Gage, Hutchinson, Heurtoin, McNally and Keorfoot should be fined \$1,000 and stand committed to jail until the fine was paid. In the case of Director Victor F. Lawson, the court held that officer voted in belief that the injunction had lapsed and was not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance a fine of \$100 was imposed. Director General George R. Davis was held less directly responsible and was fined \$250, with the same provision regarding payment. Messrs. Massey, St. Clair and Higinbotham were regarded by Judge Stein as instruments of the execution of the directors' ruling and were discharged. Director Nathan was also discharged.

Attorney Eddy, representing the fair company, moved for an appeal from the court's ruling and that motion was discussed. The directors and other officers were all in court. At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Stein granted the appeal.

Pending a hearing in the higher court, however, the parties found guilty will be held in bonds for the faithful carrying out of the court's decision. The court placed no restriction on the liberty of any of the parties pending the making of the bonds. Judge Stein said, however, that he would expect the bond to be placed on file to-day or to-morrow.

## THE STRIKE OFF

At Aetna—The Sable Works Sign the Scale. Other Mills Resume.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 2.—The strike at Spanz, Chalfant & Co.'s steel works at Aetna is off. The men applied for work last night and will be taken back as fast as positions are obtainable. A meeting of Lodge No. 5 composed of amalgamated puddlers was held last night, at which President Garland was present for a short time. After he left the men continued in session and decided to apply for work.

Zug & Co., owners of the Sable Iron & Nail Works signed the Amalgamated scale to-day.

The Apollo Iron & Steel Company, of Apollo, Pennsylvania, closed down its works to-day. The Pittsburgh wire works are ready to start again on Monday next. Lieutenant Fitch, the manager of the company, had a meeting with the men to talk over a reduction in wages. He mentioned his price and the men theirs and after a discussion a compromise was effected. The beam mill at Jones & Laughlin's closed down last night, throwing over 200 men out of employment. The Monongahela blast furnace, at McKeesport, closed down to-day for an indefinite period.

## WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Campbell Says He is Not Financially Able to Make a Campaign.